



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.—As will be seen by reference to another column in to-day's Gazette a meeting was held, last night, for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching Conservative primary election. It is to be hoped that the county committee will adopt, and rigidly enforce, strict party lines; accept the names of no candidates for municipal office after the appointed time; allow upon the list of candidates the name of no one who will not agree to support the entire Conservative ticket that may be nominated, and make the same agreement, on the part of the voters, a prerequisite to participation in the election. Alexandria has, legitimately, a pronounced Conservative majority, and is known throughout the State as a Conservative city, and we cannot believe that now, just preceding a presidential contest, and one in which for the first time in sixteen years there is a probability of the election of a Democratic president, the Conservative voters of the city will do anything that will at all militate against so desirable a result; and that the election of "independents" will militate against that result, there can be no doubt, when it is recollected that every defeat of the Conservatives, no matter how small the town or county in which it may occur, is heralded, from one extremity of the country to the other, for the sole purpose of dampening the hopes of the Conservatives and elevating those of the friends of the present corrupt administration, and those who wish to see that administration, or one similar to it, remain in control of the government. The Conservatives of Alexandria are good and true men, and though they may differ as to the advisability of adopting a charter which nobody understands, there are not many of them, we feel assured, who will allow themselves to be made tools of by office seekers to break up their party organizations, by preserving which, in city, State and nation, we can alone hope for a successful presidential campaign, and the safe deliverance of the country from the evil hands into which it has fallen. When the Conservatives consider that to disrupt the party now will be to weaken its strength next November, when every vote will be required, few will be found who will allow their personal preferences, or their dislike for those who have advocated ideas antagonistic to their own, to induce them to desert their colors and go over to the enemy.

The Centennial Exhibition is spoken of in the Philadelphia newspapers as an evidence of "Philadelphia enterprise." "Jesse!" Among the commendable actions of the Virginia Legislature, last winter, its refusal to appropriate money for the Philadelphia enterprise was by no means the least.

Sir Edward Thornton's Banquet.

Sir Edward Thornton, special commissioner from Great Britain to the Centennial Exhibition, gave a grand dinner at St. George's Hall, Philadelphia, last night. There were one hundred and sixty nine invitations. At one end of the room was a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria, and on either side the American and British flags. The orchestra, at the opposite end, was profusely decorated with the flags of all nations, those of England and America being graciously intertwined. Among the most prominent of the guests present were the Emperor Dom Pedro, President Grant and Col. Fred D. Grant, Secretaries Fish, Robeson, Chandler and Taft, Attorney General Pierpont, Chief Justice Waite, ex-Speaker Blaine, G. W. Childs, Representatives Faulkner, Randall and Kelly, Professors Baird and Henry, Senator Ferry, Gen. Hawley, president of the Centennial Commission, Samuel Ward, of New York; Col. Thomas A. Scott, Hon. Elijah Ward, of New York; ex-Governor Bixler and ex-Mayor Fox. The diplomatic corps was represented by those serving as commissioners from their respective Governments and British Consul Archibald. The President and the more prominent guests with Sir Edward Thornton and Dom Pedro were at the head of the principal table. The three tables, extending the entire length of the hall, were handsomely decorated with flowers. After the dinner was over Sir Edward alluded to the President with the ceremony of the inauguration yesterday, and spoke of England's having contributed her mite to the Exposition. There was only a rivalry of peace between the two countries never to be forgotten. He wished the company to drink the health of the President of the United States. This was done, and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the applause of the assembled guests. The President then thanked Sir Edward for the kind allusion to his countrymen. He knew of no better reply than to ask them all to drink the health of Her Majesty, the Queen. This was done while the orchestra played the national air of England.

M. E. Church Conference.

In the General Conference of the M. E. Church in Baltimore, yesterday, the reception of the fraternal delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada and those from the Methodist Protestant Church took a large portion of the time. Under the call of Conference a large number of memorials were presented, quite a number having relation to the color line in Conference organization, and that matter will evidently constitute an important subject of discussion. The Committee on Centennial Observance submitted a report, fixing the first Sunday in July as the time when the special commemorative address of the Bishops should be read in all the churches and a special collection taken up for educational purposes. Among the memorials presented to the Conference was one against quack medicine advertisements in church papers, and one praying the establishment of a rule in the Discipline prohibiting church members from all wigg dancing in their houses. A proposition to appoint a committee of three to ascertain the time and rates at which excursions to Washington and Philadelphia could be arranged seemed to be favored by a majority of the Conference, but a vote upon it was prevented by the arrival of the hour of adjournment, when the fall of the gavel cut off the proceedings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

President Barst and the Directors of the Narrow Gauge Railroad held a meeting in Harrisburg, last Thursday. The meeting did not result in any positive action in reference to ironing the road from this point westward, but adjourned to meet at New Market, on the 15th and 20th, subject to call of the President. We have learned enough to know that the officers of this road are highly satisfied with their prospects, and sanguine of the early completion of this important thoroughfare. We have no doubt but that the track will be laid and rolling stock put on the road from here to the coal fields before next November.—*Rochester Reg-ister.*

By the breaking of an axle one coach of an excursion train on the Nausauk railroad was thrown over an embankment nine feet high into the river near Plymouth quarry, Conn., yesterday, while going at full speed. The coach was crowded with excursionists. Some twenty persons suffered contusions of more or less severity, but none were killed or drowned by the rapid filling of the coach with water to the depth of five feet. The shock was mitigated by the cushion afforded by the water. A broken arm was the severest mishap. The car was wrecked.

The dedication of the Cathedral in Baltimore, will take place on the 25th inst., Ascension day. The music will be under the direction of Mr. Joseph T. Gogau, leader of the Cathedral choir. The consecration ceremonies will be performed by Archbishop Bayley, assisted by a number of bishops of the province of Baltimore, all of whom have been invited to be present. Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, has also been invited, and is expected to be present.

The Shenandoah Herald, says: Mr. Farr, of Fairfax county, addressed the Grangers of Shenandoah, last Monday. His address was confined to an explanation of the object of the organization of Grangers, which was to do away with middlemen, to purchase their supplies at wholesale prices and sell their products directly to the consumer. He was followed by Mr. A. J. Wedderburn, of Alexandria.

The two young men who cowhided Rev. Mr. Rowe, pastor of a Methodist Church, in Baltimore, for publicly reproving their mother for laughing in church, have been held to bail for their good conduct.

FOREIGN NEWS.

No arrest have yet been made in Salonica. The bodies of the victims remained unburied Wednesday. The assassination is not an isolated occurrence. The Mussulmans were previously much agitated over the news from Herzegovina, and had assembled several times for the purpose of preparing for a massacre of the Christians. The French Consul at Salonica had been insulted several times. Dispatches say fresh disturbances are apprehended there. The Christians have closed their shops. The military force there is insufficient to restrain a mob.

It is reported in Paris that M. Rouvier, Radical Deputy from Marseilles, has challenged Paul de Cassagnac, in consequence of a violent scene in the Chamber yesterday evening. M. Rouvier, who has been charged with scandalous conduct by the *Figaro* (newspaper), and for an investigation. Bonapartists and other Doris interrupted him while speaking. Rouvier advanced toward Cassagnac, shaking his fist. The Chamber adjourned until Monday.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that the Salonica affair has caused a panic throughout Turkey. The foreign ambassadors at Constantinople have resolved to meet every day to consider the state of affairs. Up to later intelligence the ambassadors have agreed to ask their respective Governments to send additional men-of-war to Constantinople.

Advices from Bagdad state that from the 16th to the 22d of April the number of deaths from the plague were three hundred and thirty-six. At Hillah, during the same period, there were one hundred and fifty-nine deaths from the same disease.

The Sultan has dismissed the Grand Vizier and summoned to Constantinople Hussein Avni Pasha, who is considered the head of the Vani party, and who, it is rumored, is to be appointed either Grand Vizier or Generalissimo of the Turkish armies.

A more rigid censorship of the press has been established in Constantinople. An order has been issued directing that all news papers be submitted to the inspection and approval of the Censor before publication.

The London Times' dispatch from Berlin says Russia and Austria have placed their men-of-war in the Archipelago at the disposal of Germany in case there should be any further attempt to molest Germans in Turkey before the arrival of the German squadron.

The Pope has sent a reply to King Alfonso's letter in which he thanks the King for assurances as to Spain's Catholicity, but avoids the discussion of the religious question.

In the British House of Commons, last night, the vote of censure in the course of the Government in connection with the royal title bill, was rejected by a vote of 334 to 226.

The Porte is hastening military preparations against Montenegro. Twenty fresh battalions have arrived at Scutari and five at Antivari.

Southern Baptist Convention.

The Southern Baptist Convention met in Richmond yesterday, Dr. J. P. Boyce, of Kentucky, presiding, Drs. O. F. Gregory, of South Carolina, and C. C. Bittling, of Richmond, were chosen secretaries. After preliminary routine business Dr. Boyce was re-elected president. The following vice presidents were chosen: Rev. P. H. Mell, of Georgia; Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond; S. L. Ladd, of Tennessee, and Hiram Woods, of Maryland. Dr. Sampson, of New York, was introduced, and addressed the convention, explaining the difference between revival and reformation. He said Moody was a reformer, and spoke in high terms of the celebrated layman. Dr. Lorrimer, of Boston, was also introduced, and made some interesting remarks. He spoke of the unorthodox churches of Boston, and said he believed the Baptists would regain their lost ground during the coming year. Dr. Tupper, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, in his report represents a gratifying state in the missionary work. The report of the treasurer of the same board shows that the largest contribution made was by Virginia—\$9,268.61. The total amount received was \$51,425.29. The foreign missions will be discussed to day. The committee on credentials, which reports at the end of the session, was appointed, as follows: Revs. Henry R. Crane, of Maryland; William D. Thomas, of Virginia; James B. Taylor, of North Carolina; J. Kippenick, of Georgia; J. O. B. Lowry, of Alabama; W. E. Berry, of Mississippi; G. B. Ezle, of Louisiana; C. B. Davis, of Texas; M. L. Bibb, of Missouri; C. E. W. Dobbs, of Kentucky, and A. E. Rogers, of Tennessee. The report of Mr. G. N. Norton, treasurer of the Southern Baptist Convention, was read and referred to a special committee of five. The report shows a \$120 balance on hand. The convention then adjourned. Dr. Lorrimer, of Boston, delivered the convention sermon last night.

Conservative Committee Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Conservative Committee was held last night; present, Messrs. Snowdon, County Superintendent, and Messrs. Shinn, Stuart, Nash, Smith, Lawson and Hooe.

The meeting had been called to assemble in the room lately occupied by the Board of Public Works, but on account of the large number of candidates present that room was found to be too small, and the meeting was held in the Council Chamber.

The County Superintendent, in calling the meeting to order, said if had been convened in order that the committee might consult with those candidates who proposed to submit their names to the Conservative primary election, as to the necessary arrangements for conducting that election.

Capt. J. M. Stuart said that it had been usual heretofore for the candidates to name persons to act as judges and fix the matter among themselves.

The Superintendent suggested that the Secretary take down the names of such persons as may be proposed for judges and clerks.

Mr. Geo. R. Shinn suggested that the candidates hold a meeting among themselves and select judges and clerks of election.

Mr. J. M. Johnson said the candidates could easily call out from their seats the names of such persons as they wished appointed, and the whole matter be settled in a few minutes. The printing of tickets would, of course, have to be attended to by each candidate for himself.

Mr. F. L. Brockett submitted to the committee the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st, That in the primary election the suffrage of no voter shall be excluded who will agree to support the ticket that shall be nominated on the 18th inst.

2d, That in cases where a voter may desire to exclude from his ticket any particular office he shall be at liberty to do so.

He said that there were three hundred Conservative voters who would not go into the primary election unless these resolutions were adopted.

Mr. J. M. Johnson said the resolutions were in consistent with each other. The committee to their public notice had already announced that all Conservative voters would be allowed to vote.

Mr. Shinn asked if the resolution proposed to allow all to vote, whether white or black, Conservative or Republican.

Mr. Brockett—Yes, sir.

The committee decided that the resolution was not before the meeting.

After some further discussion as to the selection of judges, &c., it was suggested that the candidates have a meeting among themselves, and the committee took a recess for that purpose.

The candidates meeting was then organized by calling Major George Duffey to the chair and appointing James R. Caton secretary.

The following judges were agreed upon to hold the primary election: First Ward, John Marriot, A. D. Warfield and Cornelius Cox; Second Ward, J. R. Nicklin, George L. Simpson and L. H. Kell; Third Ward, A. Schofield, John B. Waller and B. B. Bawyer; Fourth Ward, B. W. Nalls, Ellis L. Price and Henry Daingerfield.

It was also agreed that the clerks be appointed by the judges, and that the pay of both judges and clerks be fixed at \$4 per day each.

Major Kemper moved to appoint a treasurer and collect an assessment on each member to defray expenses of the primary election.

Mr. J. R. Cole moved that all candidates who propose to submit their claims to the primary election meet on Monday night.

Mr. J. R. xbury moved as a substitute that those present give in their names now, and absences be permitted to do so until Monday night.

Major Duffey said that some of the candidates for the prominent offices had left the room to await the action of the committee on Mr. Brockett's resolutions.

Mr. W. W. Clifford said he was there to abide by the decision of the Conservative party, as he had always done, and did not care what that decision was.

Mr. A. J. Wedderburn said candidates wanted to wait the decision of the committee, and he thought it nothing more than right that they should be allowed to do so. He explained the idea of those favoring Mr. Brockett's resolutions, which was that they should bind themselves to vote only for the nominees to those offices for which they voted at the primary election.

Major W. D. Corse did not see the use of having a primary at all under that rule.

Mr. G. W. Clifford did not see what kind of election this would be under the resolutions of Mr. Brockett. He wanted the office for which he was a candidate, but would sooner retire in disgust than to dishonor himself by entering into such an arrangement.

Major Duffey said that it had been a common thing heretofore, for certain colored men to vote in the primary election, and turn around the next day and call Republican meetings.

Mr. H. B. Whittington wanted the matter settled at once.

Mr. J. M. Johnson thought that no one had a right to limit time when candidates could come in. He believed that all who would agree to abide by the decision could come in up to the morning of the election.

Major Kemper said that candidates must show their colors before election day. He was not willing to allow them to come in any time they saw fit.

Mr. James R. Caton suggested that a Treasurer be appointed, that names of candidates be given into him, and that he publish them on the day before the election.

Mr. J. M. Johnson reiterated his former declaration.

Major Duffey thought that was a matter for the committee to decide.

Mr. A. J. Wedderburn moved that the Treasurer be allowed to receive names up to 2 p. m. on the day preceding the primary election.

Major Kemper said men know now whether they were Conservatives or not. Certainly all names could be given in by Monday night.

Col. M. D. Ball said that some gentlemen were willing to abide by the nominations for all the offices, and others only by the nominations for some. As a candidate he was willing to abide by all, as a voter he was not.

Mr. J. R. xbury asked Col. Ball if he ever knew of a primary election in which such a course had been allowed.

Col. Ball said, no, but he thought it a measure of reform. Many men thought that the actions of the Conservative Committee bound them down to a kind of political slavery.

Mr. J. M. Johnson said that the object of the primary election was to preserve the party organization, and there must be no mental reservations by voters there.

Some further discussion ensued between Messrs. Johnson and Ball.

The vote on Mr. Cole's motion, that candidates give in their names now, and until Monday evening, was then adopted.

Mr. R. M. Lawson was, on motion, unanimously elected Treasurer.

Mr. T. H. Hill moved that each candidate be assessed one dollar, and that the successful ones make up the deficiency, if any, which motion was carried.

The following candidates then gave in their names:

Mayor—K. Kemper.

Commonwealth's Attorney—J. M. Johnson.

Treasurer—W. D. Corse.

Auditor—R. S. Ashby.

Superintendent of Gas—J. R. Roxbury.

Clerk of Gas—W. F. Brookes.

Collector of Taxes Northern District—J. T. Hill.

Collector of Taxes Southern District—S. K. Field.

Superintendent of Police—G. W. Clifford.

E. H. Statton, Geo. E. Price, T. N. Carter, Seavenger—J. R. Cole.

Whittington—W. H. Smith, H. B. Whittington.

Keeper of Poor House—Jno. Arnold, John Stephenson.

Captain of Police—J. F. Webster.

Lieutenant of Police—J. L. Smith.

Policeman—Julian Arnold, Jas. Hepburn, J. C. Nicholson, P. P. Morris, James Smith, Wm. L. Mullen, Randolph Purcell, H. A. Crump, George H. Lyles, J. T. Walker, C. Phillips, C. Lyles, B. F. Beatts, Joseph Horstman, Gilbert Simpson.

City Sergeant—R. F. Knox, Jno. Campbell, Clerk of Corporation Court—M. Maye, J. R. Caton.

Wood Measurer—G. W. Dearborn.

Lumber Measurer—J. I. Proctor, J. L. Adams.

Keeper of Town Clock—R. M. Latham.

Keeper of Hay Scales—F. M. Weldon.

The candidate's meeting then adjourned.

The Conservative Committee was called to order, and Captain James M. Stuart offered the following substitute for Mr. Brockett's resolutions:

Resolved, That at the primary election to be held on the 18th inst. those but registered voters are entitled to vote, and by registered Conservative voters is meant those whose names are on the registration books, who voted the Conservative ticket at the last municipal election (if then voters), and who pledge themselves to abide by the decision of the primary election.

The substitute was adopted, all of the members voting for it except Mr. Nash.

Mr. M. H. Nash said that as it would be impossible for him to act in harmony with the committee, under the resolution, he offered his resignation as a member of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Shinn, the resignation was accepted.

Capt. J. M. Stuart nominated Mr. Orlando Wood to fill the vacancy, but he being present, declined.

Mr. A. A. Moore was then, on motion of Capt. Stuart, elected to fill Mr. Nash's place. The committee then adjourned.

The Centennial.

The attendance at the Centennial Exhibition yesterday is estimated at from thirty to forty thousand. Many of the distinguished guests who were at the opening were again present, among them several foreign ministers, including those of England and Chili, and many Congressmen, army and navy officers and nearly all the State Governors and other dignitaries. The weather was delightful, with the exception of a high wind which raised a great deal of dust.

President Grant and Secretary Fish, who were the guests of Mr. George W. Childs, received calls during the morning, and then went out to visit several friends. In the evening the President and the members of the Cabinet remained in the city, dined with Sir Edward Thornton, at St. George's Hall, Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan left for the West on the 7:20 train. Secretaries Chandler and Robeson, and Attorney General Pierpont were the guests of Hon. A. E. Borie.

One of the principal points of interest about the city is old Independence Hall. The original Declaration of Independence and the original commission of Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies, which are to a fire-proof safe, fully exposed to view, attract great attention from all visitors. The national museum, in the same building, is also largely visited.

One of the first visitors at the Exhibition Grounds yesterday morning was the Emperor of Brazil. His visit was more especially to Machinery Hall, where he carefully inspected the great Corliss engine, which he had assisted President Grant to set in motion. His stay was brief, and after a short stroll through the grounds he left the city, accompanied by the Brazilian Minister and three or four attendants, for Wilmington, Del., to inspect the Jackson and Sharp Co.'s shops of that place. After going through their works he visited several other large manufacturing establishments, including the ship yards, morocco factories, etc. He was privately entertained by Mr. W. S. Auchincloss, and, after expressing himself very much pleased with the trip, returned to Philadelphia in the evening, to attend the banquet given by the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton.

The Emperor leaves in a day or two for New Orleans where he will remain for several weeks and then again return to Philadelphia, to witness the exhibition in detail.

Governor Rogers, of Connecticut; Governor R. E. Massachusetts; Senator Ferry, Chief Justice Waite, Justices Davis and Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court; ex-Speaker Blaine, Mayor Wickham, of New York, and a number of Congressmen visited the grounds early yesterday morning.

The entire number of exhibits received at Agricultural Hall up to three o'clock on Tuesday were 774. Fifty cars on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks and three vessels at the wharves on the Delaware are filled with exhibits for the Exhibition.

A large number of foreign paintings by the most celebrated masters were received yesterday at the art gallery. Work upon the French pavilion, which collapsed a short time since, has been resumed, and it will be completed in a few weeks. The inauguration of the American State and foreign buildings will, in most cases, be unattended by any formalities. The rush for hotel rooms, though not so great as it was on Tuesday, continues very steadily.

The Women's Centennial Music Hall, at the Forest mansion, corner of Broad and Master streets, was opened last night with the grandest musical performance ever given in any music hall in Philadelphia. Theodore Thomas presided at the magnificent programme of the Centennial opening ceremonies, with his orchestra of one hundred and fifty artists and the full chorus of nearly one thousand voices. The grand march by Richard Wagner, the violin parts of which were scarcely audible in the open air, had a splendid effect in the hall.

Mr. Myron D. Whitney, in addition to his solo in the extant which had the unprecedented honor of being encored yesterday, sang the grand bass air from the "Magic Flute."

Magnetite—Magnetic Iron Ore, Fauquier Co., Va.

A valuable deposit of this superior iron ore, free from impurities, or from primitive ore, has been developed during the past year in upper Fauquier. This ore was discovered in the year 1843, by the writer, whilst he was engaged in surveying a farm. I, at that time, found a huge and powerful natural magnet, or Lodestone, and with specimens of the magnetite, traced the vein across the Settle farm, a distance of 1,930 feet, the magnetic bearing being North and South. The nearest point for shipment of the ore was Alexandria. At that time, in Eastern Virginia, iron ore had no value, there being no forges or furnaces in existence, and in consequence there was no demand for such ores, or no sale for it. This discovery is recorded in my report of the survey, which was recorded in the Superior Court clerk's office of the county. In July, 1874, I again visited the locality of this ore, and in company with Mr. Henry Simpers, the proprietor of the farm, we retraced the outcrop of ore, and I satisfied myself that there was in

the ridge, extending from Crooked Creek, at Simpers' Mills, towards Ashby's Gap, at Paris, a heavy deposit of iron ore.

A MOUNTAIN OF IRON.

In July, 1875, myself and brother made a visit to Mr. Simpers, and continued our search for the vein. Mr. Simpers at that time was not prepared to commence work in mining, but he introduced us to his neighbor, Mr. George N. Slater, owning the farm adjoining the Settle farm, and to the north of Mr. Simpers. The ridge containing the iron ore, extending into and through Mr. Slater's farm, "Mount Bleak." We made arrangements with Mr. Slater to make a mineral survey on his land, for the purpose of determining the proper location of a shaft for the uncovering of the bed of ore. We located a shaft on the summit of the ridge, at its most elevated point, a short distance to the north of the dividing line between Simpers' and Slater's farms, about 4½ miles from Dolan's Station, on the Manassas branch railroad, and commenced work, with the following results: At 2 feet below the surface we found a vein of ore two inches thick; at 10 feet the thickness of the vein had increased to one foot; at 22 feet below the surface the vein is 6 feet 6 inches in width. This is the extent of the shaft, its centre being exactly under the centre line of the shaft, as it was staked off, the vein proving to be a vertical one—a *raze vein*—the vein rock being Gneiss, the wall or country rock being a Syenite, the formation of the ridge being the Laurentian Period. In the valley of Crooked Creek and the valley of the northwest fork of Gap Run, which cut through this ridge, we find Hombleds, Talese, Chlorade and Mica slates, and Shales, belonging to the Huronian Period. The formation in which we find this magnetite is similar to the formations of the Laurentian Period of the Adirondack Mountains of New York, Franconia, in New Hampshire, to the Granite and Porphyry of the Pilot Knob, the Iron Mountain and Shepherd Mountain of Missouri, and the Magnet Cove of Arkansas, their Geological, as well as their Physical features, being very similar, thus establishing the ancient and primitive age of the formations of Lodestone Ridge, belonging to the first and most primitive iron formations of the earth, and enabling us to classify these ores as Primitive, belonging to the same age and formation as the far-famed Swedish iron ore at Dannemora, and Taberg in Southern Sweden, as well as in the mountains of Norway and Lapland. Similar ore in a similar formation is found in Siberia, and from this pure Siberian iron ore has been manufactured in modern times, within the present century, sword blades, and to the famous Damascus blades of ancient times. From a similar ore, found in a similar geological formation, is manufactured the celebrated Indian iron and steel upon a great scale, near Madras, from crystallized magnetite ore of that country, also the celebrated India natural steel, named Wootz, held in considerable estimation by many eminent London cutlers, made from an ore similar to the ore found on Lodestone Ridge. In another article I will give the proofs to sustain the above statements.

We find here, in Fauquier county, 65 miles only from Alexandria, as in Missouri, at the Shepherd Mountain, and on the mountains of Lake Superior, a true magnetite iron ore, the natural Lodestone, similar to those found in Siberia and China. We also find associated with the Lodestone, a true, pure black magnetite ore of iron, and associated with these ores, a specular or hematite iron ore, having the red streak plainly exhibited, when struck by the pick in the process of removing the mineral from the mine. Two analyses have been made of the ore of Lodestone Ridge, one by Prof. Wm. F. Barry, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, with the following result:

Metallic iron, 32.34 per cent.
Silica, 46.20 "

The iron exists in combination with oxygen. Prof. Barry pronounced this ore to be of the best quality of Primitive ore; that it is free of sulphur or titanic acid. Mr. Slater selected this specimen out of the shaft at its mine, and he informs me that the sample which he had analyzed was a sample which I had pronounced not the best; not rich enough to be classed as paying ore, being taken from the gangue, or outer edge of the vein, his object for taking it out for analysis was because the best would be analysed elsewhere. This specimen corresponds very nearly with the famous Wootz ore, out of which the native Indians manufacture the Indian steel, or Wootz. I quote from Wm. F. Barry's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, vol. II, page 731: "Wootz ore consists of the magnetic oxide of iron, united with quartz, in proportions which do not seem to differ much, being generally about 42 of quartz and 58 of magnetic oxide. Its grains are of varying sizes up to a sandy texture."

Prof. Barry gives 46.20 silica or quartz, a slight difference. The richer ores will be a larger percentage of metallic iron, and less silica or quartz. We may expect the richest ore to be as high as 72 per cent of metallic iron, and an average of vein to reach 60 per cent. This ore, from the gangue of the vein may be ranked as a Silifer, or Silifer ore.

HUGH THOS. DOUGLAS.

The Chronic Scandal.

During the examination of Mr. Bowen by a committee of Plymouth Church on Wednesday, Mr. Raymond moved that Mr. B. be requested to name some impartial person, a member of Plymouth Church or not, to whom he will state, in the presence of Mr. Beecher, the alleged facts under pledge of secrecy, except under mandate of a court of law to disclose them. The resolution was carried unanimously, and after some hesitation Mr. Bowen named R. V. W. M. Taylor, D.D., pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle of New York.

Mr. Beecher arose to speak, and had said, "I am charged with an infamous crime"—but Dr. Ward signaled, "And you are guilty of it." A scene of tremendous excitement followed, a dozen members rising to call for a retraction of the objectionable words, while groans and hisses came from all parts of the room. When Moderator Keaton at length succeeded in restoring order, Mr. Howard demanded a retraction, or else that Dr. Ward be immediately ordered to leave the room. Dr. Ward refused to retract, and the Moderator ordered him to retire a once, which he did amid another volley of hisses.

Mr. Bair moved that Mr. Bowen be notified that he must answer the charges at the next meeting in person or else by some other person, and that Dr. Ward, unless that gentleman sends a written retraction to the church, carried against the protest of Mr. Bowen, who said that he should require at least two weeks delay if he had to prepare his defense himself.

Mr. Raymond offered a resolution accepting the nomination of Rev. Dr. Taylor by Mr. Bowen, and ordering the clerk of the church to commence at once the correspondence to make the necessary arrangements. Carried.

The case of Francis D. Moulton vs. Henry Ward Beecher was called on court at Fauquier, yesterday, but on account of the illness of Roger A. Fryer, the counsel for Moulton, the court adjourned argument till to day.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured to a two-thirds house at the Academy of Music in Baltimore, last night on "Religion in Education." He appeared in very good health and spirits with his usual flow of humor, and was applauded frequently during the delivery, which consumed nearly two hours.

A Vienna dispatch to the London Daily News says Servia, Roumania and Montenegro have sent special envoys to Berlin.